PHOTOGRAPHY IN THE UNITED STATES. HISTORY OF THE INVENTION.

The art of Photography-more popularly known as Daenectyping-is brought to so great a perfection in this utry, and prosecuted on a scale of such magnitude, and different manufactures connected with it are of such imnince, especially in this City, that we propose giving a few alls respecting them, and also a sketch of the origin and ogress of this important discovery,

several designations distinguish this new art if was ginally called Photography, or writing by light; after-ard, the art of Photogenic drawing, or drawing produced occasioned by light; then Heliography, or writing by sun-the latter term being that used by the experimentwho first succeeded in fixing the delineations of picres produced by light-Mons. Daguerre, whose name has seinated another and the most general title by which the is known-Daguerreotyping-a compliment to the disoverer which will hand his name down to the latest pos-

Although it was not until the year 1839 that Daguerre and succeeded in making a picture by the aid of the sunset, upon a plate chemically prepared, still the idea that han effect could be produced had been entertained as far as early in the commencement of the Eighteenth Cen-ar; and memoirs on the influence of light in the crystaliution of salts were published, by Petit in 1722, by Chantal 1788, and by Dize in 1789. These and similar researches ad to the experiments of Mr. Wedgwood, the porceis manufacturer of Staffordshire, England, who, in 1803, aid before the Royal Institution of London a memoir, enfiled "An Account of a Method of Copying Paintings upon Glass, and of Making Profiles by the Agency of Light com Nitrate of Silver; with Observations by Sir Hamphrey Davy." A solution of nitrate of silver, spread a white paper or leather, was the photographic material sployed; but the experiments eventually failed, owing siely to the want of those chemical agencies which were Arwards employed as the fixing materials. Bromine, ledine, and Hyposulphite of Soda, were not then discov-ged, and, without them, Photography would still have remined where Wedgwood left it.

No further investigations appear to have been made until 1814, when M. Niepce, of Chalons sur-Saone, turned his ataton to the chemical agency of light, his object being of the images of the camera-obscura;" and he discovged that by spreading bitumen on a glass or metal plate. and placing this in the camera, a dormant image was impresed on the plate in five or six hours.

In 1824 Daguerre commenced his researches, employing,

see, he and Niepce, becoming acquainted, pursued their soniries together. In 1829, Niepce, in a letter to Daguerre, The discovery which I have made consists in producing pentaneously, by the action of the light, with gradations of int, from black to white, the images received by the camera-

ke Wedgwood, nitrate and chloride of silver, and in

But previous to this, in 1827, Niepce had exhibited encavings, copied by means of photography, many of which se still in existence, presenting the appearance of advanced

attacks, produced by means of a graver, and proving that behad already solved the problem, which had defeated all is predecessors, of making his copy insensible to the subsepent and blackening rays of the sun. In 1829, Niepce and Daguerre entered into a deed of part-

nambip, in which document the several portions of the discovery are accorded to the respective parties to the contract, and it contains the remarkable assertion that the experiments of the latter had elicited a process which reproduced images with sixty or eighty times the force of the previous mode. It inecessary to observe the words of the contract-" for the photographic copying of engravings,"-for not only did he falin producing likenesses of living objects, (for, as will be perently shown, the first successful attempt in that sphere was made in this State,) but he was unsuccessful in his attempts at producing copies from nature. In a landscape, for instance, a part of the picture was boldly portrayed while nother portion would be poor and inefficient, and there would be between gaps entirely destroying the effect of the whole. Daguerre at length conceived a method which he called Niepce's plan completed, but, though an improve-ment, it was still far from efficient. Through a long course of observation, however, he at length saw the reason of his repeated failures, and by great perseverance and ingenuity finally so far overcame them as to bring his discovery to a practical state. Niepce died in 1833, and his interest in the invention devolved to his son; but it was not until 1839 that Daguerre had perfected his process. He then submitted it to the French Government, with a view to obtaining a compensation to enable him to make the result of his long labers public; and from a report made to the Chamber or Deputies, by the celebrated Arago, it appeared that the Commission of Inquiry were convinced of its capability to effect what its inventor claimed. A resolution was ultimateh passed granting to Daguerre a pension of 6,000 francs (61,200), and to Niepce, Jr., 4,000 fr. (\$800) annually, but the

fermer sum was finally increased to \$10,000 fr. (\$2,000.)

But previous to the grant by the French Government,
which also purchased the secret of Daguerre's process, in their own words, "for the glory of endowing the world or science and of art with one of the most surprising discov-'eries that honor their native land,' Mr. Fox Talbot, of London, published "Some Account of the Art of Photogenic Drawing," and still holds a contested claim, together with Mr. Wattles, of the United States, to a priority of the invention over Daguerre; but if Talbot be indeed entitled to the credit of an inventor of this beautiful art, the productiens of Daguerre evince so much more perfection, that the psim of superiority must be conceded to the latter. The English invention is known by the name of the Calotype or Talbetype process, and differs from all others by the employment of paper instead of metal plates; but though many believe that, on account of its greater cheapness, it will finally supersede Daguerro's process, we doubt whether such will be the case. The following is the contrary opinion of an eminent authority on the subject :

ion of an emiment authority on the subject:

"As perfectly as the manipulators of the Tab perforess to delineate an image on paper, they do not succeed so well as to preclude the necessity of retouching various parts of the picture with the pencil. All their art and care are incompetent to produce those well-defined, trathful and equisite lines brought out by the Daguerreotype process; while the more rapid manipulation and greater economy of the latter will always cause it to be preferred."

Mr. Talbot also is the original introducer of the process substituting unglazed percelain for paper. The latest distovery in this art is called the Crystalotype, invented by Mr. Whipple, of Boston. It is a method of taking scenes or likenesses upon glass and paper, so that with one pic-ture thousands of copies may be made. Its rapidity and cheapness will no doubt make it a popular method of illus-tation for books; it, however, still needs to be greatly improved, especially in its representations of natural objects, & houses, trees and landscapes. It makes everything appear flat, and its landscapes are without an atmosphere. THE STEREOSCOPE.

But one of the most wenderful of all the discoveries connected with the Daguerrian art, is the Stereoscope, a name signifying the power to show pictures of natural objects, tuder the form of solids, precisely as they themselves ap pear standing out in isolated relief. It was invented by Professor Wheatstone, of London, one of the claimants of the discovery of the magnetic telegraph, but who, never theless, regards the Stereoscope as his best title to fame By some means, however, its merits, if appreciated by a few, were overlooked by the public, and it was not until re testly that a Stereoscope introduced by Sir Davia Brew-ster received that attention which its predecessors had failed to procure. The following translation of a description by a French savan will clearly suggest its peculiar action:

by precure. The following translation of a description by a French acron will clearly suggest its peculiar action:

A Tou take two designs or pictures of an object taken tim by turn, with the right eye and the left, then adjust them tim by turn, with the right eye and the left, then adjust them that the properties of a living person, and the left by the left eye; between each that on the left the left eye and that on the left eye and that on the left eye and that on the left eye and the left them and the left eye an

nished with object-glasses of the same diameter and focal nished with object-glasses of the same diameter and focal distance, and two plates of albuminated glass. This camera looks for us, and sees the object placed before it. Like a complaisant artist, it paints for us the two images with superbanean skill and perfection, and we thus obtain with ease and facility everything essential for the stereoscope. Photography, which was before only a designer of beautiful pictures in gray tint, with the incomparable pencil which the stereoscope lends to her, has now become transformed into a superhuman painter and sculptor, armed with a pencil which would have driven Raphael and Michael Angelo to despair. Photography, thus completed, and crowned by cal which would have driven Raphaes and Michael Angelo to despair. Photography, thus completed, and crowned by the tercoscope, is so vastly improved that the day aust soon come when nearly all important shotographic pictures of hendscapes, monuments, portraits, &c., will be produced double, that is, by couples, in order to their stereoscopic re-production, in all the exact truth of living nature."

Notwithstanding this highly eulogistic description of the stereoscope, an investigation will satisfy the reader that it fully merits all the praise bestowed on it excepting only with regard to portraits. Stereoscopic portraits are frightful giving to the individual the air of a corpse petrified and painted the color of life. But for objects of still-life, nothing could be more charming. Still, though so universally admired, the stereoscope meets with an unaccountable neglect on the part of the public, though this may be to some extent in consequence of the greater expense of pictures made by this process.

COLORED DAGUERREOTYPES. But there is yet another difficulty to be overcome, which has hitherto baffled all the researches of the most untiring philosophers of this Continent and Europe, and one which, when perfected, will add tenfold value and beauty to the srt of Photography. We allude to the transferring of the natural colors of the subject to be taken—whether animate or lifeless. It was fondly hoped, a few months since, that the United States would have had the honor of owning the discoverer of this grand object as one of her citizens, in the person of Rev. Levi L. Hill, of Westkill, Greene Co., New-York; and in consequence of his representations a Committee of the Daguerrean trade in this City is said to have waited on him with a guarantee of \$100,000 to make his secret public. The offer was rejected, since which very free opinions as to the reality of the discovery having been made at all have been unceremonously resorted to both in conversation and in that portion of the public prints more immediately interested in establishing the truth or falsity of Mr. Hill's claim. It does not come within our present purpose to give an opinion, nor, indeed, are we sufficiently well informed on the matter. On the one hand it is stated that a large sum has been offered to the discoverer by responsible men, more than sufficient, exclusive of moneys that have been subscribed for publishing his works, with the avowed purpose of assisting him pecuniarily to prosecute his laors; and on the other, it is urged that the certificates of highly intelligent and upright men-among others, that of Professor Morse-are sufficient guarantees of the existence of the discovery. We also learn that Mr. Hill has, within a few weeks, exhibited his invention to a Committee of the United States Senate, with the view of obtaining a special patent, and that the report is favorable to his claims, though ne acknowledges his discovery has not been perfected in its

he acknowledges his discovery has not been perfected in its practical details. In their own words:

"The Committee have formed the opinion that the specimens exhibited to them have afforded sufficient proofs that the inventor has solved the problem of photographic colorature. The Committee had in their hands the plates, unprotected by glass or any other covering, and saw them freely rubbed and otherwise tested, confirming in their minds the fact of the invention and the durability of the pictures."

We devoutly hope that the committee may not prove to be mistaken, for such a discovery would be another great American triumph in Daguerreanart, superior even to that or the application of the science to the delineation of the human countenance, which Daguerre failed in accomplishing, but in which Morse, Draper, Chilton and others have succeeded —a fact acknowledged with pleasure by Daguerre himself

It certainly is very desirable to establish an early claim to the discovery of photographic coloring, as many scientific men in Europe are, it is well known, engaged in the pursuit of the same object; indeed, a method of transferring colors by the aid of sun-light has already been discovered by a Frenchman, though he has not yet succeeded in fixing them permanently-exposure to the light causing them to vanish in a few days. Mr. James Campbell, of Dayton, Ohio, has also been experimenting with the same object; and though not attended with full success, his researches have led to the development of many properties in various chemicals, under certain conditions, which they were not before known to possess; and the additional knowledge thus contributed will doubtless conduce to the more rapid discovery of the great aim in view. It will be remembered that we gave a lengthened description of this gentleman's experiments in The Tribune of the 4th of March last, [To be continued.]

SLAVE AUCTIONS,-Rev. David R. Kerr, of The Preacher, Pittsburgh, Pa., having been asked to say whether the account of a Slave Auction at Richmond. Va., recently given by a correspondent of The Tribune

is substantially true, replies as follows: "As the friend who communicates the foregoing call on us, as one who has been much in the South, to tell whether such things take place as are described, we can say of our personal knowledge, that the sale of slaves, without regard to family connections, is a common every day occurrence. Nobedy in the South would ever think of denying it. We have traveled through all the slave States denying it. We have traveled through all the slave States east of the Mississippi except Louisiana, sejourned a winter in South Alabama, and resided a few years in South Carolina, and many a tot of poor creatures have we seen sold at the corners of the streets, and other public places, to the highest bidder, without the least manifestation of 'disgust or indignation of the white community around.' Some 'Christian slaveholders' may prefer to sell them in family groups, when it may be convenient; but we never knew even a 'Christian' slaveholder to sacridee any considerable amount of money in the value of his slaves, for the sake of selling them in families. If it is done, it is but rarely done. The common practice of all parties, professors included, is to sell them in such a way as to fetch the most money."

The Massachusetts House of Represe The Massachusetts House of Representatives, according to The Boston Atlas, on Tuesday distinguished itself in various ways. In the first place, it passed the Hoosac Tunnel bill; 2d, the Ten Hour bill; and 3d, it voted to raise the pay of members from two dollars to two dollars and fifty cents a day. On the two first questions the yeas and nays were ordered and on the third they were not. One fifth of the House were indisposed, good natured creatures, to rise from their seats and give the yeas and nays. So the people, who are inquisitive in these matters, will live in blissful ignorance of the gentlemen who gave the affirmative and negative votes. This is to be regretted, as history will present in this case what nature always abhors—a vacuum.

Dr. J. V. C. Smith, of Boston, says that immense Dr. J. V. C. Smith, of Boston, says that immense crops of poppies are raised in Switzerland, not for the opium, but for the oil extracted from their seeds. This oil is beautifully transparent, extensively used in house painting, colorless as water, and when mixed with white lead, leaves a beautiful surface that never becomes yellow. Now that linseed oil is rising in price, and, as much of our land is unfit for the cultivation of flax, he advises the attempt at cultivating the poppy here, which does very well even on poor, sandy soil.

poor, sandy soil.

Uncle San's Maine Law.—The Louisville Courier, of the 18th inst, says the steamer P. H. White was seized, about three weeks ago, near Fort Gibson, Ark, by a detachment of the troops there, for violating the "intercourse law between the United States and the Indian tribes." The boat was loaded with whisky designed for sale to the Indians. The cargo was seized, and the officers arrested and put in the guard-house at Fort Gibson.

The Waterbury (Conn.) American is in a fair way beating The New-London Chronicle on snake stories. It says that Mr. Russell Todd of that town killed 65 black snakes in one spot. They measured from three and a half up to six feet in length.

List of Patents bound from the United States Patent Office for the week ending April 23, 1853.

[Carefully Propared for The N. Y. Tribune.]

Henry Bessumer, of Baxter House, England, for Improvement in Sugar Drainers. Dated April 25, 1853. Patented in England Feb. 21,

Henry Dessement, of Baxier House, England, for Improvement in 1822. In 1822. Samuel Cook, of Brockport, N. Y., for Improvement in Smut Machines. Dated April 23, 1833. Errs Coleman, of Philadelphia, Pa., for Improvement in Machines for Folding Envelopes. Dated April 28, 1833. Reuben Daniels, of Woodstock, Vt., for Improvement in Straw Cutters. Dated April 38, 1833.

Wm. P. Merriam, Norman C. Harris, Wm. Wheeler and E. N. Merriam, of Pouliney, Vt., for Improvement in Straw Cutters. Dated April 38, 1833.

James Bolton, M.D., of Richmond, Va. assignor to Charles D. Yale, of same place, for Improvement in Het Air Furnaces. Dated April 28, 1833.

James Bolton, M.D., of Richmond, Va. assignor to Charles D. Yale, of same place, for Improvement in Het Air Furnaces. Dated April 28, 1833.

James Bolton, M.D., of Richmond, Va. assignor to Charles D. Yale, of same place, for Improvement in Het Air Furnaces. Dated April 28, 1833.

Stephen F. Palmer, of New-York, N. Y., for Improved Towing Apparatus for Canal Fosts. Dated April 28, 1833.

Thomas B. Stoat, of Key Port, N. J., for Improvement in Potato Diggers. Dated April 28, 1833.

Thomas B. Stoat, of Key Port, N. J., for Improvement in Radiators for Stoves. Dated April 28, 1833.

Alfred J. Watta, of Utica, N. Y., for Improvement in Processes for Preparing Gold. Dated April 28, 1833.

David Marsh and Bennet Whitney, of Fairfield, Conn., for Improvement in Reaping Technology of Processes (1847).

John E. Crane, et Lowell, Mass., for Improvement in Cementing Materials for Ornamental Compounds. Dated April 3, 1833.

Re-ISSUE.

Wm. F. Ketchum, of Buffalo, N. Y., for Improvement in Reaping Wm. F. Ketchum, of Buffalo, N. Y., for Improvement in Reaping Wm. F. Ketchum, of Buffalo, N. Y., for Improvement in Reaping Wm. F. Ketchum, of Buffalo, N. Y., for Improvement in Reaping Wm. F. Ketchum, of Buffalo, N. Y., for Improvement in Reaping Wm. F. Ketchum, of Buffalo, N. Y., for Improvement in Reaping Wm. F. Ketchum, of Buffalo, N. Y., for Improvement in Reaping Wm. F. Ketchum, of Buffalo

The Printers' Literary Union of Cambridge, Mass. invited that noble old member of the craft, Hon. J. T. Buckingtom, to accept the Presidency of the Association. In his letter declining the honor, we are sorry to find the

than my personal appearance indicates.

1 A tree of the Sierras, which rises to the hight of our hundred feet, and is of immense diameter, exudes size that when crystalized, takes the name of pine angar;

almost as white as the best refined loaf sugar, and has Let' Nutmegs grow spontaneously in the mountains of California, longer and more tapering in shape than the nutmegs of commerce, and superior in pungent flavor.

1 We learn from Bost in that the health of Mrs. Ev-

CITY ITEMS. ENTERTAINMENTS, &c., DAY AND EVENING.

PAPAL SYSTEM.—Failer GAVAZZI will lecture to-night at the Taber-nacle. Subject: "What are the Nations in the Papal System?" THE GLADIATOR, to night, at the Bross way by Mr. Forrest. Also, "Little Toddlekins."

Lady or Lyons to-night, at Burton's, for the lemefit of J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. W. as "Claude." Also, "The Housymoon." the Mock Units Restine.

Brougham. W. as "Claude." Also, "The Honeymoon of the Mock Money, to-night, at Wallack, for the benefit of Mrs. Brougham. Concluding with "The Ladics Ciul"—"Mrs. Fitzsmyth" by Mrs. Brougham. The Carlan of Geneva, to-night, at the St. Charles. Also, "Douglas," and "All a Mistate."

The William Core.

THE URPHAN OF GENEVA, to-night, at the St. Charles. Also, "Douglas," and "All a Mistaie."

THE WILLOW COPS, this evening, at Barmun's. In the afternoon, "Allow me to Apologise" and "The Milliner's Holiday."

THE SOUTHERN CIRCUIT this evening at the Ambillicater in the Bowery. Among them are Miss Rose Madigan, Hiram Francin, &c. Ethiopian Bellingations, Sonca, &c., this evening by Wood's Minstrels, No. 444 Broadway. A new programme for this week. Magic, Nersonancy, &c., this evening by Prof. Heller, at the Chinese Saloon. Second Sight, Spirit Rappings, &c.

THE HOLY LAND—Banvard's splendid Panoramic views of Scenary in Palestine is exhibited this evening at No. 566 Broadway.

THE MISSISPH.—Sanford's Great Panorsma of the Father of Waters will be shown to night at Metropolitan Hall.

MONT BLANC.—Mr. Owen's Picture-sque Ascent of Mont Blanc is exhibited this evening at No. 368 Broadway.

CURIOSTIES.—The Studio Carloso of Mechanism, &c., is open day and evening at No. 639 Broadway.

PAINTINGS, &c.—The National Academy of Design is open day night at No. 497 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES, MAY, 1853. Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Sermon by Rev. Thomas Smyth, D.D., of Charleston, S.C., preceded by an Abstract of Proceed-ings in Dr. Alexander's Church, corner of Nineteenth-st. Fairbay, May 6. N. Y. Megdalen Asylum. New Asylum, Eighty-eighth-st., between Fourth and Fifth-ava., 11 A.M. Sunnay, May 8.

N. Y. Magdalen Asylum. New Asylum, Eighty-eighth-st., between Fourth and Fifth-ava., Il A.M.
SUNDAY, May S.

New York Bible Society. Sermon by Rev. Wm. S. Plumer, D.D., of Baltimore. Reformed Dutch Church, Washington-square. Am. Home Miss. Soc. Sermon by Rev. L. P. Hickock, of Union College. Church of the Puritians. Union-square, 71 P.M.

Am. and For. Christian Union. Sermon by Rev. John Kannedy, D.D., of Bro. klyn. At the Mercer at Presbyterian Church & P.M.

Am. Soc. for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews. Sermon by Rev. Natlaniel West, of Pittsburgh. Pa. In the Reformed Dutch Church in La Fayette-place.

Am. Seamen's Friend Society, at the Broadway Tabernacle, 7‡ P.M. New-York City Temperance Alliance.

TURSDAY, May 10.

Am. and For. Christian Union, at the Metropolitan Hall, 10 A.M.

N.Y. and Amer. Smay School Union. Tabernacle, 7‡ P.M.

Am. Tract Society. Tract House, 9 A.M. Metropolitan Hall, 9‡

Am. Anti-Slavery Society. Chinese Assembly Rooms. Broadway 10 A.M.

Institution for the Blind.

Am. Home Missionary Society. Metropolitan Hall, 7‡ P.M.

Institution for the Blind.

Am. Home Missionary Society. Metropolitan Hall, 7‡ P.M.

National Temperance Society.

N. Y. Colonization Society, in Metropolitan Hall, 7‡ P.M.

Am. and Fer. Anti-Slavery Society. Tabernacle. evening.

Am. Fernale Guardian Society. Church of the Puritans, Union-square, 10‡ A.M.

quare, 10 A.M.

THURSDAY, May 12.

Am. Bible Society. Bible House, Astor-place, 9 A.M. Public Meeting, Metropolitae Hall, 10 A.M.
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.
Am. Temperance Union. Tabernacle, 75 A.M.
FRIDAY, May 13.

Am. Board of Foreign Missions. Metropolitan Hail, 19 A.M.
American and Foreign Bible Society.

Beautiful as the blush of girlhood dawns upon us the light of these early spring mornings. Sweet beyond comparison is the fragant perfume of early blossoms, and the genial influence of the yellow sunshine. Pure and peaceful as the thrill of early affection breathe the aromal sighings of the vernal season. The air palpitates as with the beating of the wings of birds yet invisible; the waters of the bay dance and sparkle in the rays of the noon-day sun; and the distant shores of Jersey and Long Island standout airily against the clear blue sky, like a line of Mediterranean sen-coast. The sweet April bloom has shed its magic influence over the flower gardens and parks of the City; the willow and the maple buds are swelling, impatient to burst from the brown cerements of winter; and the daffodil, the crocus, the white anemone, and the "daisy trim"—darling of Malherbe—have already opened their tender eyes in the sweet resurrection of spring. Out in the country, spring's fragrant foot-prints are traceable through every field and wood and glade and dell. Sweet Nature dressed in her embroidered robe, and fragrant with the perfune of early flowers, has spread o'er hill and vale a carpet of bright green, and now gaily smile in all the pride of youth and beauty. The late frost bound earth has yielded to the genial influence of warm sunshine and gentle showers: the streams are murmuring pleasantly between green mossy banks, and the little brooks are issuing with a bubbling cadence from beneath the fern fringed roots of ancient oaks and chas, or leaping, like a thread of crystal, out of the eternal rock The red winged blackbird and the missie thrush may be on in some thorny brake, making faint essays of the notes, while the cuckoe's shout is head on the far-off heath The sturdy plowman is abroad with a glad heart, unpack ing and turning up the earth, that it may be ready for the seed scattered by the hand of the sower—confiding in the promise. "While the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest shall not cease." There is a sweet reviving influence in this charming April weather, when Nature is wakening from the gloom of winter, and clothing herself in gorgeous array, in welcome of the fairest season of the year. The freshness of the morning breeze, the fragrance of opening flowers, the warm sea of sunshine, and the minstrelsy o birds, all inspire ardent hopes and are attended with count-

The Opera of Lucresia Borgia, Madame de Vries doing the principal character, Alboni the part of Orsini, Marini of the Duke, Salvi of Gennaro, &c., passed off with its accustomed success-the last named artist being the

-Norma will be given on Saturday next, with the strength of the company. We would again mention, em phatically, the great merit of this company, the rare combi-nation of the talent engaged in it, and the enterprising spirit of Mr. Le Grand Smith, the Manager. The musical public must not forget the difficulty of getting together such a collection of performers, and the expense of present-ing operas with such force.

Dodworth's Concert, at Metropolitan Hall, gave much pleasure to the auditory. A second Cornet Band per-

formed with eminent skill.

The May Day and Misery are at hand. The population are coming up in armies to the worship of the Idol of Un-By day they crowd the thoroughfares with all their worldly wares at their backs; and by night they kindle sacrificial fires of broken straw, the light from which abashes the Gas Companies while the smoke obscures the stars. Within doors all is confusion worse confounded; no tropic earthquake could have produced such a wreck of matter: the kitchen is heaved up, like Plutonian strata, through the upper crust of the parlor, and primary, secondary and tertiary formations are inexplicably and inextricably intercommingled. Happy homes have become dreadful dens: Order, which is Heaven's first law, has gone back to its birth-place, and Chaos rules supreme, enthroned upon a cart-load of broken furniture, having at his dexter the Ge nius of Confusion, and sinister the Demon of Change. Yet the great day has not arrived, and these are but the advance guard the forlorn hope of the Moving Army-the few heavy drops which forerun the full shower.

Thus bad begins, but worse remains behind." Nathaniel Hawthorne, has been passing some days in the City among his literary friends. He will sail imdiately for his official station, at Liverpool.

NEW FERRY BOAT .- The new ferry-boat Osprey, intended for the Bridge and Roosevelt-sts. Ferry Company, made her trial trip yesterday. She is the second boat of the Company: her engine and boiler are from the Fulton Iron Works, Messrs. Pease & Murphy proprietors Size of engine 36 inches, cylinder 9 feet stroke. The third boat will be ready in a few days.

The fare to Buffalo was yesterday reduced to \$7, vià New York and Erie Railroad to Hornellsville, thence by the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad to Buffalo.

THE TURY.—Union Course, Long Island.—Trotting.— Thursday, April 28, a Purse of \$50, Mile Heats, best 3 in wagon and driver weighing 300 lbs. S. Hogland nas. gr. m. Lady Blanch; Hiram Woodruff, w. g. Snowdrop; Peffer nas. s. g. Beppo, which was won by the mare. Lady Blanch acted well throughout the race, she is one of the oldest nags on the turf. Snowdrop was the favorite at 100

S. Hegland uss gr. m. Lady Blanch.
H. Woodruff uss. w. g. Snowdrop.
D. Peffer uss. s. g. Beppo.
Time 245, 245, 246, 2474.

PROGRESSING BACKWARD.-Years ago we plead for rest for the multitude in the form of seats in the public parks. bey were grudgingly and meanly granted, less than a fifth the number required being put up. Last season some advocate of the solitary confinement system got the control, and the few beaches around the Park Fountain were taken

away, and in their place were put some dozens of little one legged stools, each about a fathou distant from the next one; so that when hard-working John Smith with his wife and ten children and mother and four sisters desired to enjoy a breath of evening air, they must stand on their weary feet or be distributed over something more than an acre of ground, like so many cabbages just transplanted made a race course of them and kept them half hidden in mud, so that the inclination to sit upon them was effectually checked after one trial. But now we have another "improvement;" the stools are all palled up, and somebody has got a fine lot of fire-wood for the summer. There is now no seat in the Park; the unfortunate women with small children who venture there fin I as little provision for rest as did the dove sent forth by Noah, and so, of course, the Park must be by them abandoned. It is balieved that the inventor and remover of the stools is perfecting a plan for sending electric currents at intervals of half a minute along all the chains in the Park, lest some reckless boy should enjoy the pleasure of a swing thereon: the wires are also to connect with the posts and fences, to prevent people from leaning against them. We believe the public still have permission to walk through the Park, provided they are going to and from business, and are not too inquisitive around the City Hall.

THE Encesson -This ship is now lying at her dock in Williamsburgh, just above the Grand-st Ferry. Important alterations are going on in her machinery at Hogg & Delamater's foundry, which the owners are confident will considerably increase her speed. She is to be ready to sail for London, on her first passenger trip, soon after the first of July, at which time the improvements now going on will be completed, and she will be in order throughout. Capt. Ericsson and some of the principal owners will go out in her to Europe. She can accommodate about two hundred passengers. The ship is now open to public inspection.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—The statement now going the rounds of the papers, that "the double track between New York and Albany will be finished and in use in a few days," is not correct. The following is the true statement: 43 miles, frem New York to Red Hook, and 8 miles from Albany to Castleton, are completed and in operation : 22 mil-s. from Poughkeepsie to Cold Spring, and 3 miles, from Castleton to Schodick, will be completed and in operation in the course of about four or five weeks. From Cold Spring to Carrison's, and from Tivoli to Hudson, comprising about 15 miles, will be completed some time in the autumn. The remainder of the track will not be completed till some time

THE ART USION .- A petition was presented to the Legislature of this State at the recent session, by some parsons members or claiming to be members of "The American Art Union," complaining of corruption and mismanagement in the affairs of that body. The petition stated that the property, which should have been equitably divided among all the subscribers, had been retained by a few persons, who by finesse got themselves appointed managers. claimed redress, and asked for an investigation. There was a Committee appointed by the Legislature to inquire into this subject, consisting of Honorables D. B. Taylor, of New-York, B. M. Champlain, of Alleghany, and A. M. Clapp, of Eric. This Committee met yesterday at the Astor House to proceed with the inquiry. The petitioners were represented by Mr. Shannon, and the Art-Union by Mr. Cozzens. the President, and others. The Chairman of the Committee briefly stated to the parties the nature of the inquiry, when the petition was read by the Clerk, Mr. J. S. Nafore Chairman then said that this was the first meeting of the Committee, and that nothing further could be done at that time than merely to arrange the mode of proceeding and to setthe whether both parties would require the aid of counselor not. A desultory conversation then ensued, during which Mr. Cozzens stated that the Art Union had understood that ounsel would be necessary, and that in consequence Messrs. O'Conor and Fallerton had been engaged. Mr. Shannon said that no counsel had been as yet engaged on the part of the petitioners, but he supposed this could be seen arranged. It was then agreed that both parties should appear by counsel, and the Committee adjourned to 3 o'clock M. this day, for the purpose of hearing evidence in support of the charges made in the petition.

ANTIQUITIES OF NEW-YORK. - This is a fast age, and a particularly fast city. The word "antiquity" has a very ew meaning: men erect houses and consecrate churches to day, who will live to see their work set down in engrav-ngs and described as cariosities of the Olden Time in New-York. It is not 250 years since the first civilized man anded upon our island, and we are now regretting the loss of many valuable relics of antiquity, and carefully preserv-ing the forms of old structures which have fullen beneath the sceptre of Progress-not the tooth of Time. But new as these things may appear to others, they are really old to us. Our life of vast enterprise and uncomitting activity condenses years into months and centuries into decades. Our fathers are the slow-coaches of a former century, and our grandathers the misty shadows of a pre-historic age. Existence in this Babel of the West is a mountain torrest. born of a thunder storm-a full stream at its birth, an opetuous and resistless career, and often an unexpected nd unnoticed termination.

The "Manual of the Corporation" for this year con.

times, with the praise worthy zeal of former volumes, the Editor's researches into the early history of our City. Mr. Valentine has been in the City Hall for nearly a quarter of a century, and has been Clerk of the Common Council (deputy and principal) since 1835; and for all this period he has been engaged in collecting everything of interest which he could trace in public or private records or tradition. Selections from the mass thus collected have appeared in successive volumes of the Manual, with old maps, engrav-ings of old edifices, &c.; transcripts from the journals of the Burgomasters, the early laws of the English &co.

The historical portion of the Manual for this year embraes biographical sketches of the Mayors of the City from 1665 to 1833. Among them are Thomas Willett, the first English Mayor: Stephanus Van Cortlaud, the first Mayor born in this country: Nicholas Bayard, the active opponent of Leisler's Rebellion, and, subsequently, himself tried and condemned for high treason, but saved from death by the King : James Duane, the first Republican Mayor : Col. Varick, Edward Livingston, Dewitt Clinton, Marinus Willett Cadwalader, D. Colden, Stephen Allen, William Paulding, Philip Hone, Walter Browne, Gideon Lee, &c. The family connections of these and the other Mayors is a toler able index to the Knickerbocker pedigree of many of our oldest houses. Mr. Valentine presents, various interesting particulars of the settlement, division of lands, making of streets, &c., by the Dutch. He has also searched out a curious trial for Witchcraft, in a Court of Assizes, October, 1665, at which Jacob Leisler was one of the Grand Jury. The complainants were the Constable and Overseers of the town of Seatallcott, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, upon Long Island, and the defendants Ralph Hall and wife. The indictment declares that Ralph Hall, of Seatallcott, did by some detestable and wicked arts, commonly called Witcheraft or Sorcery, maliciously and felo-niously practice upon the person of George Wood, by which arts he, as is suspected, sinkened and not long after died, &c. The accused plead not guilty and were tried, the jury's verdict being as follows: "We having considered the case committed to our charge against the prisoners, and having well weighed the evidence, we find that there are some suspicions by the evidence of what the woman is charged with, but nothing considerable of value to take away her life. But in reference to the man, we find nothing considerable of value to charge him with." The Court thereupon gave this sentence: "That the man should be bound body and goods for his wife's appearance at the next sessions, and so on from sessions to sessions as long as they stay within this government. In the mean while to be of good behavior." There are also several orders to drive Catherine Harrison, an alleged witch from Connecticut, out of the County of Westchester, all which were repealed in Among the more curious of these old extracts, are several

from a New-York Almanac, of 1697-the first Almanac ever got up here. John Clapp, a poet, a freemason, a wag, and a publican, in the Bowery, two miles beyond the city, was the author. Under the month of June, the author says: "The 24 of this month is celebrated the feast of St. John Baptist, in commemoration of which, (and to keep up a happy reunion and a lasting friendship by the harmony of good society.) a feast is held by the Johns of this city, at John' Clapp's, in the Bowry, where any gentieman whose Christian name is John, may find a hearty welcome to join

in concert with his namesakes." This Clapp, in 1896, made and kept the first public hack ever seen in the city.

There are many other interesting items of olden days, which we pass over. In 1801 the City Expenses were about \$42,000. In 1745 the only coach in the City belonged to Lady Murray. The English language not spoken in the markets. In 1818, twenty-three fine lots between Dey, Fulton, Washington and West-sts. were sold for \$127,140 The present City Hall, begun in 1803, was to cost \$25,000 only; it did cost \$538,733 45. The work finally closes with 32 pages of curious extracts from the Dutch Records, being mainly the Court proceedings of the Burgomasters and Schepens about 1674.

MEETING OF EMPLOYING PRINTERS.—The Employers of the Book and Job branch met last evening at the Printers' Library, Chambers st. to consult upon the Scale of Prices submitted to them by the New York Printers' Cooperative Union. A Committee from that body received a definite answer from the Employers, the import of which we are not at liberty to state, but the Committee will report at the general meeting, to be held at the Shakspere Hotel this evening.

ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-JEESEY RAILBOAD .- As the 6 P. M. train from Elizabethtown, last evening, was passing the double track near the toll-gate, a wheel broke from the ferward car, which passed under the train and caused the hind car to turn on its side. Fortunately, no person was injured. The passengers were forwarded immediately to New York with little delay. Four or five cars were considerably broken.

INJUNCTIONS ASKED FOR .- On the application of C. A. Peabedy, Esq. founded on the complaint of William Cooper, an order was granted on Wednesday by Judge Mitchell, of the Supreme Court, against John Pettigrew, George Law, and others, grantces of the Eighth av. Ruit road, to show cause why an injunction should not issue against that road.

A similar order was granted by the same Judge, yesterday, against the New-York and Harlem Railroad Companys founded on the complaint of Daniel Gallagher. The orders are returnable Saturday. May 7th. The applications are based upon the late decision of Judge Edwards, which de-clares the grants void on the groun 1 of a breach of truston the part of the Common Council, in awarding charters to those corporations respectively, without sufficient con-

THE STREETS.-The filthy condition of the streets calls more loudly than ever for reform, now that the warm weather begins to set in. The narrower thoroughfares, besides being filthy, are dilapidated, and offer uneven surfaces for the accumulation of mud and offal. The only cleaning they seem to get worth speaking of is the occasional rains. These may prevent a pestilence, but not the care taken of them. Two days since we observed in the Fifth av. mud about six to twelve inches deep; this is now, under the sun, turned or turning into dust. Such are the favorite haunts of our City. In a contracted form the corruptions of the Lower Empire are equalled in the enormous malversations of our local functionaries. New-York is the most filthy City in Christendom, and the expense of its administrative

powers is hardly equaled.

Agitation—agitation is necessary. Fresh public meetings should be held. The cuizens should insist on the immedi ate exigence of having the streets repayed properly and kept clean.

ANOTHER CHURCH GONE UP TOWN.-The Bleecker st. Church is closed. The congregation is to occupy, as a temperary place of worship, the lecture room of the Medical College in Fourteenth st., near Third av., until the erec tion of their new edifice, at the corner of Twenty second st and the Fourth av. This removal to the upper part of the city was projected some three years since, by Rev. Dr Mason, its late lamented pastor.

THE NEW CHURCH FOR THE DEAF AND DUNG .- It may be recollected that there was an Exhibition of the Deaf and Domb at Niblo's, a few days ago, the proceeds of which were to be appropriated toward erecting a rew church, under the pastoral care of Rev. T. Gallaudet. The net proceeds of that exhibition are \$714 07, which, together with \$260, received as donations from various benevolent persons amount to \$974 07. The Committee of Arrangements for the Exhibition report as follows That 100 deaf mute pupils were present-about an equal number of each sex-The writen exercises at the slates were confined to three classes, giving a fair representation of the pupils' attain; ments in the different stages of their education. These exer cires were interspersed by illus rations in the sign language showing its uses for instruction and devotion. The exhibition continued for two hours, and was creditable to teachers and pupils, and was well received by the audience.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.-The Managers of this In citution held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at the Bible House, Nassau st., to hear the report of the proceedings of the past year, and to make preparation for the coming An

DEDIDICATION OF A TEMPERANCE HALL.—The Hall No. 565 Fourth-st., lately rented by the Dry Dock Temperance Society, was dedicated last night to the benevolent purpose for which it is intended. The meeting was a very large and the Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity Rev. Mr. Young, of the Ninth st. M. E. Church, was called on to pre-Young, of the Main's Lar. D. Courtes, was caused on to preside. The meeting was opened by prayer and singing. Rev. Cyrus Fay, of the Orchard st. Universalist Church, was then introduced to the meeting. He spoke much on the evils of intemperance, and the blessings which total ab-stinence from all intoxicating drink conferred on the man himself, his family and society. He exhorted all to engage in so noble a work, for there was no one indicate. was no one individual who by in so noble a work, for there was no one individual who by his example or advice could not do some service to the cause. To effect this, however, it was necessary to act in a judicious manner, and not treat a drunk-ard—no matter how fallen—harshly or with unkindness.

to act in a juncious manner, and not treat a drunkard—no matter how fallen—harshly or with unkindness,
but let the poor inebrate perceive you considered him a
brother, though a fallen one, and desired his redemption.

Mr. Wilkins was then introduced to the meeting. He
stated that before the period of the establishment of the
Washingtonian Society in Baltimore that it was considered
as entirely useless to attempt to reform what was then called
an inveterate drunkard; and now Dr. Beecher said you
might write ever the door of such men, "Lost—for ever
lost," and in consequence of this opinion the efforts of all
were directed to the saving of the rising generation from
this accursed vice. The Washingtonians had, however, tried
the experiment, and had succeeded to a miracle. He stated
the progress of the Society was great, and was every day
progressing still further, and hoped that no one who themselves knew the blessing of temperance would lose any opportunity of endeavoring to reclaim his fallen brother.

A collection was taken up to pay the rent of the Hall, and
a number who were not prepared to pay then put down

a number who were not prepared to pay then put down their names for sums varying from one to ten dollars. The meeting concluded with singing and prayer.

NEW RAILBOAD ABBANGEMENTS.—The new arrange ments of the New Jersey Railroad, from this City to Phila delphia, hinted at in The Tribune yesterday, have been andelphia, finited as in commence on Monday next, May 2. The U. S. Mail and Express lines will be run through in four hours, leaving New-York at 6, 8 and 9 A. M., and 41 and 5 P. M., with the design of reducing, at no distant day, the time of the great Express lines leaving at 2, from 5½ to 3½ hours. Returning, the lines will leave Philadelphia at 1½, 7 and 2 A. M., and 4½ and 5½ P. M.

The 8 and 7 A. M. and the 4½ P. M., both ways, will run via Tacony, with first class cars and the steamboat Rich.

via Tacony, with first class cars and the steamboat Richard Stockton.

The 6 and 1½ P. M. will run via Kensington, and the 9 A. M. and 5½ P. M. as heretofore, via Camden.

The 6 A. M. line will stop at all the regular way stations.

The 8 A. M. for Philadelphia, the 1½ A. M. returning, and the 4½ both ways, will stop at Newark, Elizabethtown, Rahway and New Brunswick, and regular stations beyond.

The 9 A. M. and 5½ P. M. lines stop at Newark and New-

REAL ESTATE.-The following sale of Mamaroneck property, was made by A. H. Nicholay, April 28: ne House and one acre of ground STRANGERS.-The following are among the arrivals at

the principal hotels: Col. Long. Louisville,
Fietcher Webster. Marahfield,
G. W. Strong. Rutland,
H. Keep, Watertown,
J. D. Norton, Syracuse.
Dr. Wright, Plattaville,
ST. NICHOLAS.
Hen. R. B. Norton, Staten Island,
Dr. Beakman, Kinderhouk,
Col. Vanderburgh, Syracuse,
Gen. Spinner, Mohawk,
Dr. Bigelow, Boston,
H. B. Rogers Boston,
Dr. Short, St. Louis,
METPLANA. METROPOLITAN. Hon. R. S. Stewart, Baltimore, A. Walisce, Arkansas, M. Church, Mass.
W. V. Bartalow, Cincinnati, S. L. Boyd, Boston, C. Capt. W. M. Glendy, Navy, F. L. A. Gill,

Hon. R. H. Gillett, Washington,
Hon. A. C. Mather, Albany,
Hon. A. C. Mather, Albany,
Hon. C. W. Woodman, N. Han
Rev. H. Dewbury, Philadelphis,
J. V. Rice, Wilmington,
G. Beckwith, Army,
J. B. Kimball, Chicago,
G. Stewart, Alabama.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire at 8 o'clock last evening was occasioned by the burning of a quantity of straw in the cellar under the drug store corner of Beekman and Pearists. It was extinguished with a few pails of water. Damage slight. The firemen were on hand, but fortunately their

age slight. The firemen were on hand, but fortunately their services were not required.

Last evening, about 6 o'clock, a fire 'broke out in Cooper's Coffee Factory, No. 298 Mulberry-st. It was soon extinguished. Damage about \$50.

At 10 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the building No. 100 Maiden-lane, occupied by Seger & Nichols, hat and cap manufacturers. The firemen were early on the ground, and soon extinguished the flames. It originated in the attic from some unknown cause, among a quantity of shavings and paper. The damage was principally by water, but did not exceed \$2,500. The premises are insured.

ARREST OF STRIKERS FOR RIOTOUS CONDUCT.—On Wednesday last a large number of Sugar Bakers struck for higher wages, and in the afternoon marched in a body through some of the principal streets, headed by a band of music. Towards evening they got into a difficulty with some of the attachés of the Hudson River Railroad Com-

pany. It is charged that the procession marched down the railroad track near Beach st. when a train was on its way up, and en being requested to take the side of the street they became indignant and endeavored to stop the program of the train, which contained passengers and the mails of the train, which contained passengers and the mails when Mr. Levi Peck, agent for the Railroad Co., drew a when Mr. Levi Peck, agent for the leg. The wound inpisted and shot one of the party in the leg. The wound indicted was not dangerous, but the firing of the pistel had flicted of dispersing the crowd. Yesterday morning Mr. Peck appeared before Justice Bogart and made the following complaint:

Peck appeared before Justice localing complaint:
Levi Peck, being sworn, says he is employed as agent for
the Hudson River Raifroad Co. and as such, has entrusted to
the Hudson River Raifroad Co. and as such, has entrusted to
the Hudson River Raifroad Co. and as such, has entrusted to
the Hudson River Raifroad Co. and as such, has entrusted to
firem Chambers at to Thirty first st., and yesterday at 5 o'from Chambers at to Thirty first st., and yesterday at 5 o'from Chambers at to Thirty first st., and yesterday at 5 o'from Chambers at to Thirty first st., and yesterday at 5 o'from Chambers at to Thirty first st., and yesterday at 5 o'from Chambers at to Thirty first st., and yesterday at 5 o'from Chambers at to Thirty first st., and yesterday at 1 functhe mail rain was in Hudthe mail rain was in Hudthe has and the public
the street by a large number of men, then in a procession; the
street by a large number of men, then in a procession; the
street by a large number of men, then in a procession; the
street by a large number of men, then in a procession; the
street by a large number of men, then in a procession; the
street by a large number of men, then in a procession; the
street by a large number of men, then in a procession;
the baggage man, and tried to pull the reins out of the drithe baggage man, and tried to pull the reins out of the drithe baggage man, and tried to pull the reins out of the drithe baggage man, and tried to pull the reins out of the drithe baggage man, and tried to pull the reins out of the drithe baggage man, and tried to pull the reins out of the drithe baggage man, and tried to pull the reins out of the drithe baggage man and tried to pull the reins out of the drithe baggage man and tried to pull the reins out of the drithe baggage man and tried to pull the reins out of the drithe baggage man and tried to pull the reins out of the drithe baggage man and tried to pull the reins out of the drithe baggage man and tried to pull the reins out of the

ver's hands, and seized the horses by the head, thereby stopping the train.

The magistrate on hearing this complaint, issued a warrant for the arrest of some of the strikers, and last evening Officers Webb and Mansfield arrested four of their number, as they were on their way to the Police Court, to prefer a complaint against Mr. Peck. Their names are Jas. Brady, complaint against Mr. Peck. Their names are Jas. Brady, Thos. Menohan, Anthony Trust, and Wm. Mountain, all of whom were committed by the magistrate. The name of whom were committed by the magistrate. The name of the man who was shot could not be ascertained, though it is understood that he worked at No. 28 Leonard st. The same party marched up the Harlem Railroad track on Wednesday, and, it is said, somewhat retarded the progress of the cars on that road. Had the procession taken the side of the streets through which they marched, instead of the track of the railroad, the disturbance would not have occurred. occurred.

DISTURBANCE IN GREENWICH STREET—On Wednesday night a serious disturbance occurred between some rival Irish and German emigrant runners at the house No. 66 Greenwich st, in which knives and clubs were freely used, chiefly by the Germans. Capt. Halpin, of the First Ward Police, with several of his men, repaired to the place, and after a dangerous encounter with the armed Germans, succeeded in arresting six of their number, all of whom were locked up by Justice Osborne. In the fight, Michael Murray, a pugilist, who with others went to the assistance of the Police, was badly cut with a large knife. Others were also severely injured.

the Police, was badly cut with a large knile. Others was also severely injured.

Charge of Selling Lottery Policies.—Mr. George S. Meshural, of No. 32 Amity st., book keeper of Mr. Alfred Edwards. Insurance Agent, doing business at No. 9 Merchents' Exchange, yesterday appeared before Justice Start and preferred a complaint against James T. Bache. Exchange Broker, doing business at No. 174 Broadway and at various other places in the city, charging kim with being a vender of lottery policies. Mr. M. states in his affiliavit that within eight months next preceding the 1st of March last he has been in the habit almost daily of buying lottery policies of the accused, and that frequently during that time he has paid him as much as \$300 per day, and that the sum total of his purchases of policies from the accused during the said eight months, is about \$3,000. Upon this affidavit Justice Start issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused, who was taken into custody by Officer Elder, of the Seventeenth Ward, and on being brought before the magistrate was held to await examination, which will take place at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

place at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

Death from Swallowing Cornosive Sublinate.—
Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday, at No. 86 West
Twentiethst, upon the body of Thomas Mallios, a native
of Ireland, 22 years of age, who died from the effects of an
over-dose of corrosive sublimate which he administered to
himself in wire, a week since, for the purpose of curing
blusself of a disease with which he was afflicted. The Jury
rendered a verdict of death by taking corrosive sublimate
theorem's inpursance.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Martin Curran, the lad who on Sat-urday last accidentally fell from the roof of the house of his father, No. 109 Orange st., while engaged in flying a kite, died yesterday from the injuries received. Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury. Deceased was five years of age. FURIOUS DRIVING.—Two men named Benj. Snow at d John Sawyer were yest relay arrested, charged with driving furieusly through Fourth av., thereby running evera child, 8 years of a_je, ramed Irene Winchell, breaking its jaw and otherwise severely injuring it. The child was taken to the residence of its parents, No 125 Fourth av., and the accused were locked up by Justice Stuart.

The attention of the Public is called to the sale Furniture by A. J. BLEECKER, THIS DAY, on the premises No. 117 eroy-st., between Greenwich and Hudson.

[Advertisement.]

The Crystalloty pe and the Crayon Daguerreotype are taken in this City orly at Roor's great Premium Gallery, No. 308 licensway. Roor's works cannot be equaled for correctness and licensty. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Levils. A word to the was a summent.

[Advertisement.]

Levil It is with confidence that we recommend the Aunings made by Mr. Band. Gonderays, having used them for two years and upward, and they have not only stood through two summers, but also the severity of two and part of a third whiter, and are at this time as tree from mildew as when first put up.—New-York, Feb. 16, 1933.

BROOKS & BERNERS MAGUIRE,

JOSEPH AGATE,

EDWIN A. BROOKS,

BERNERS MAGUIRE,

ABON CHICHESTER,

M. H. LICHESSTEIN,

GEORGE HAND.

WATERBURY & SAMMIS.

[Advertisement]
WORTHY OF A VISIT.—All families and strangers should cound see the Exhibition of As We Ase, at Costan's Ret. Mouse, Cocknoach, Briston, &c. Extrassistant Dreot, No. 448 Horse, way. It is a wonderful sight. The admission is loss. Children

GAS, GAS, GAS-THE YANKEES BEAT. -ARCHER, WAR NER & Co. are receiving orders for their Gas Fixtures from the State of Maine, New-Itampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, & c. & c., there by affording ample evidence of saperier workmanship and low prices for those spiendid new styles of Modern and Antique Patterns, call of the great Manufactering Depot, No. 376 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

Fires.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the coffee roasting establishment of John Graham, rear of Nos. 18 and 20 Hudson av., whence the flames communicated to the carpenter and blacksmith's shop, owned by Mr. Mott Wright, and occupied by his brother, which was burned down together with the contents, consisting of tools, a large amount of unfinished window-frame work, and two small boats, the property of James Sullis. Mr. Sullis's loss is about \$130, uninsured, and the loss on the buildings is about \$800—no insurance. The flames next communicated with a two-story frame dwelling-house, occupied by Thomas Collins and one or two other families, which was also destroyed. Loss, probably \$300, Mr. Collins was insured. The residence of Mr. Graham was also somewhat damaged. His loss amounts to about \$200.

Another fire occurred about 12] o'clock, at No. 243 Statest, caused by the burning of some clothing in a closet, which had been ignited by a lighted candle in the hands of the occupants. The damage does not exceed \$100.

Court of Oyen and Temmer — Yesterday morning the District Attorney asked leave of the Court to introduce another indictment found against Bernard Hagan,

the District Attorney asked leave of the Court to introduce another indictment found sgainst Bernard Hagan,
charged with killing his wife. It contained two counts
other than that in the indictment previously found, morely
making the fatal assault in more general terms. Counsel
for defense opposed the pleading of the accused thereto, as
they have not time to examine the indictment as to the full
nature of its extent or difference from the present one. After consultation between the District Attorney and Messrs.
O'Brien and Hadden, prisoner's counsel, it was decided,
with the approbation of the Court, to put off the trial until
the next term, in June.

Fatal Accident in the Woods,—A laborer named
Owen Manahan, while engaged at work in a wood near the

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE Woods.—A laborer named Owen Manahan, while engaged at work in a wood near the Coney Island Plank Road, on Wednesday last, was killed by the falling of a tree. He was assisting another man in digging it out of the earth and not being able to get out of the way quick enough was struck dead. Coroner Donly, of Gravesend, held an inquest over the body, and the verdict rendered by the Jury was, that "deceased came to his death by the accidental falling of a tree upon him which fractured his head, thereby causing his death." The unfor tunate man arrived in this country about eight days since and leaves a wife in New-York, and two children in Ireland.

WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

Killed By A Holse.—Yesterday morning, about 7½ o'clock, a German, about 37 years of age, named Yergan, in the employ of Mr Kottenstrath, corner of Leonard and Wither sts., while engaged in taking care of the horses in the stable, was instantly killed by the horse kicking him in the stomach. Deceased leaves a wife and 6 children in Germany. An inquest was held by Coroner Dickinson yesterday afternoon, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

THE FLUSHING RAILROAD .- The action of the Comme Council on Monday evening last, in relation to the grant-ing to this Company the privilege of laying down a track in the City of Williamsburg, has taken all by surprise. We learn that an Indignation Mass Meeting of the citizens is to be held on Saturday evening next.

THE POLICE.—A Committee meeting of the Aldermen of the several Wards was held at the Mayor's Office on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of nominating Policemen in conformity with a resolution recently passed by them. The First and Third Ward delegation reported that they were not yet prepared to make appointments, and accordingly adjourned to Wednesday evening next. The Policemen for the Second Ward were agreed upon, but as the present force are not yet disbanded their names are withheld. The present Police force contend that according to the charter the Common Council have not the power to disband them, and they have accordingly determined to hold on to their stars and have the matter tested.

THE RIOTERS.—The investigation of the person on Monday, charged with being engaged in the rurrday night, was concluded on Wednesday ever resulted in the following named persons being to the County Jail to await trial:—Patrick Berral Brown, John Lahue, James Pardew, and Michael McEvy, found guilty on the same charge, gave his appearance. Patrick Terrel, James Rolling of the Same charge of the County James Rolling of the